Annual Water Quality Report

Dear Customers:

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and service we deliver to you everyday. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resource. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our wells draw from the Scottsburg Lowland Aquifer.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any question about this report or concerning your water utility please contact Jim Lowhorn, P.O. Box 218, Nineveh, Indiana 46164, (812) 526-2126. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled council meetings, which are held on the 3rd Monday of each month at the Town Hall.

The Town of Prince's Lakes routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2011. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

We at the Town of Prince's Lakes work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Our drinking water was tested for 67 constituents, resulting in only nine detects.

TEST RESULTS – Sampling date 2011

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Like Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha	N	0.85	pCi/1	0	15pCi/1	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross Beta	N	3.6	pCi/1	0	50pCi/1	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	N	0.0820	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes: discharge from metal refineries: erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	N	.248	ppm	1.3	AL 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems erosion of natural deposits: leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	N	0.8	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits: water additive which promotes strong teeth: discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	N	15 ppb	ppb	0.00	TT Action 0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. One (1) sample was above the action level.
Nitrate (As Nitrogen)	N	0.83	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage: erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	N	4.14	ppm	N/A	N/A	Natural Deposits
Total TTHM'S	N	20.0	ppb	N/A	80ppb	Disinfection byproducts and precursors
HAA5	N	3.64	ppb	N/A	60ppb	Disinfection byproducts and precursors

*TTHM'S HAA5/Running annual average for 2011

Important Terms

Parts per billion (ppb) – corresponds to one penny in 10 million dollars.

Parts per million (ppm) of Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Picocuries per litter (pCi/l) – Picocuries per liter are a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) – A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level – The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below where there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allowed for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

LEAD – Sampling date September 2009

Infants and children who drink water-containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning disabilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Prince's Lakes Water
P. O. Box 218
Nineveh, IN 46164

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Prince's Lakes Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water.

Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

NITRATE

Infants below the age of six months who drink water-containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if left untreated, it may prove fatal. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider. As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

As you can see by the table on the front of this sheet, our system has no violations. We're proud that your drinking water exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. A list of contaminants and their definitions are: Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural, livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with MW/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791);

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk or that it is not suitable for drinking. More information about contaminants and their potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Wellhead Protection – Customers wanting to view a copy of the utilities WHPP may do so at the Prince's Lakes Town Hall located at 14 E. Lakeview Dr., Nineveh, IN from 8:00 – 4:30 M-F.